

awaiting the formation of a new administration. Airplanes bearing orders from the leaders of the movement have left for the interior of Macedonia and Thrace. The Greek fleet headed by the armored cruiser Giorgos Averoff has left for Piraeus to communicate with the government leaders to the King's government. The troops will receive orders to act in case there is opposition. A battleship sent to Salonica Tuesday by the Athens government has joined the movement. The council directing the movement has given the government until this afternoon to comply with its ultimatum. The movement began among the troops concentrated on the islands of Chios and Mytilene. The air service and the fleet promptly joined them. General Frangos and the commander of the troops in Mytilene tried to suppress the movement. Both were arrested. Colonel Jontas assumed the command of the revolt. He sent a proclamation to Salonica by airplane and all the officers here joined in the movement. All the authorities in Salonica will be replaced.

Greek Revolutionists Demand Republic, Also Disaffected Soldiers From Chios and Mytilene Near Athens, Which Has No Defenses

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune

PAPIS, Sept. 27.—The Greek revolutionists, who landed in considerable numbers in the Aegean Sea, demanded the abdication of King Constantine, which followed, but the formation of a Greek republic, with General Nider, friend and champion of the Venizelos, as president. This was disclosed by a delayed message to the French Foreign Office, received to-night from Minister Marilly, at Athens.

Greek news sources in Paris inform The Tribune correspondent that the Athens government accepted the conditions of the revolutionists, whether or not this applied to the proposed republic, or merely to the abdication of Constantine in favor of Crown Prince George, dissolution of the National Assembly and reinforcement of the Thracian front, as reported earlier in the day, could not be determined.

The quasi-dissatisfied Greek army from the islands of Mytilene and Chios, which rose against the government, had landed on the coast of Athens, which is virtually undefended. The state is quite passive towards the revolt. General Papoulas hurried from Salonica to Athens to meet the revolutionists, received their terms and hastened back to Athens.

Venizelos Goes to Paris The government hopes before the revolution and a new Greek republic will be one of the results. The part in the new order Venizelos may play cannot be forecast. He has been visiting at Deauville, but left that resort at noon yesterday for Paris. A representative informed The Tribune to-night that it was extremely unlikely he would make a decision until he was more precisely informed of the situation.

Official French advice to-night indicates that the Turkish population of Thrace has been stirred up by the revolutionists and declares a probability of a violent rising against the Greeks, attended by massacres.

In commenting on the turn of affairs at Athens, French sources said they believed the new Greek government would be modest in its demands and would devote principal attention to the Thracian front. He added that he regretted the abdication of Constantine, because it would have been easier to settle the Near East problem with the former emperor than with the latter.

Poincare returned from Lorraine to-day in time to study the dispatches from Athens. France's position will be one of great delicacy, unless developments serve to complicate the already tangled state of affairs in the Near East. As yet the French military authorities see no great possibility of a regrouping of the Greek army for a defense of Thrace.

Revolt Aimed at King The dissatisfaction in the army is more attributable to mismanagement and the defeats suffered under Constantine than to a desire for a change in the death against the Allied dictum that Thrace shall be given to the Turks. The revolt was directed primarily against the monarch, and his abdication may serve to bring the trouble to a speedy end.

There were violent scenes on Mytilene and Chios, where the war-worn troops, learned from their officers that Thrace had been lost to Greece. Several officers were tortured and then killed. Others, to save their lives, put the blame for the disaster on Constantine.

The government's submission to the demands of the revolutionists probably averted a shock in the Aegean. It is assumed here that the royal family has made its way to safety. The French press to-night holds Constantine responsible for Greece's plight. The Paris "Debate" says: "An anti-Venizelist King contributed most to the disaster. Every night he claimed that the Venizelists made to the King's government concerning national affairs in the last two years. Constantine consistently rejected Venizelos's recommendations. In March, 1921, acceptance of the peace conditions; Constantine replied by saying that Greece's word would be spoken with the Greek forces at Athens. Venizelos counseled against the march on Athens; Constantine ordered his imperial uniform, which he hoped to show in the Kemalists' capital, painted crimson with the blood of thousands of young Greeks."

See Venizelos as Pacifier PARIS, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—The address of Venizelos here are doubtful that he will join any new ministry at present and incline to the belief that he will play a more effective role in trying to save as much as possible from the wreck as Greece's representative at the peace conference. In any case Venizelos will take no part in affairs until endorsed by a freely expressed popular mandate.

The movement which has resulted in the abdication of Constantine had long been planned. The leaders are army officers who became disgrusted with the incompetent conduct of the campaign in Asia Minor. They are by no means all Venizelists, but foreign disaster. They have now but one idea, those in Paris who are in close touch with them, to minimize as far as possible the consequences of recent events.

General Nider, who is mentioned in connection with the formation of a new Greek government, is of Bavarian descent. He is described as a man of the highest character and integrity, capable officer and a fine organizer and administrator, with an attractive personality. Two years ago he commanded the Greek forces at Athens. He was equally popular with Turks and Greeks. There never were any atrocities in his area. He came under the suspicion of the British, however, and was relieved of his command and placed on half pay.

Crown Always Uneasy On Constantine's Head

The crown has always rested uneasily on the head of Constantine, since the day he succeeded to the throne March 18, 1913, on the as-

5 Millions Gold Sent Here May Be Constantine's

Greek Liner Brings In Money Said to Have Been Dispatched Just Before Military Disaster

Destination a Mystery Consigned to Federal Reserve Bank; Tino May Seek Refuge in America

The mysterious and hurried shipment of about \$5,000,000 in gold from Greece to the United States just before the beginning of the battle in which the Turks routed the Greeks was disclosed yesterday when the Greek liner Themistocles docked in Brooklyn with the treasure on board.

That the arrival of the bullion in this country was coincident with the abdication of King Constantine of Greece was remarked upon by some of the passengers on the vessel, who declared that in view of the manner in which the gold was sent and of the rumors current to the effect that Constantine contemplated taking refuge here, the coincidence referred to had perhaps more than an accidental significance.

Officially the money, which is in the form of 20,000,000 of gold francs, was put on board the Themistocles at Piraeus the beginning of this month by the National Bank of Greece and consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Captain George Economides, in whose care it was shipped, refused to specify more particularly either as to its sender, its destination or the purpose to which it is to be devoted.

The urgency with which it was dispatched, passengers said, may be seen from the fact that the Themistocles, when half a day out of Piraeus, was assailed by his father, King George, he became embroiled in the diplomatic intrigues leading up to the world war, when he was a young prince, and he was a man who had turned against him, the Allies exerted pressure and he was forced to abdicate and pass the throne to his son, King Constantine. His eldest son, Prince George, also was pro-German and was excluded from the succession by the Allies, so the throne was occupied by the second son, Alexander, who died in 1913, and then in the late fall of 1920 Constantine was recalled to the throne as the result of the popular March 1921 election, in which the Venizelists were overwhelmingly repudiated by the people.

Thereafter Constantine pursued an aggressive course, striving to increase his popularity by reducing the domain of Greece. The Treaty of Sevres, by the signing of which peace was declared between the Allies and Greece, gave the Greeks control of Smyrna and the greater part of Asia Minor, for centuries had been Turkish territory.

War Begun Over Treaty The Turkish Nationalists, led by Mustafa Kemal, in revolt against the Constantinople government, opposed the provisions of the treaty awarding those regions to Greece and as a result, in the spring of 1921 the question of revising the document was discussed at an Allied conference in London attended by representatives of the Allies and those of Mustafa Kemal. Constantine, after several Greek successes, took the field in 1921 against the Turks in Anatolia in July, 1921, with the hope, it was thought, of quieting factional strife at home and further capturing his popularity. The capture of Eski-Shehr, an important railway junction, from the Turks shortly after the King's arrival at the front, was the signal for wild demonstrations in Athens, the crowds marching through the streets acclaiming Constantine and the Greek nation. The Turks, outnumbered, were driven back to Ankara, the Nationalist capital. During the fighting Constantine was struck with intestinal trouble. Eski-Shehr and at one time remained unconscious for twenty minutes, doctors being summoned from Athens to save his life.

Successes Short Lived Constantine's successes in Asia Minor did not endure. Late in 1921 he was set in and the Greeks began to fall back. As defeat followed defeat and the Athens in the disaster that cost him the throne, the King's popularity waned. The King's personal following began to break up and the monarch who had been popularly acclaimed as "the Liberator" was censured and vigorously denounced in his own capital.

Constantine was born in Athens August 2, 1868, and was educated for a military career by German tutors. He married Princess Sophia, daughter of the German Emperor, on June 14, 1870, the class fight between the self-willed princess and her imperial brother-in-law had undertaken at first to force the marriage and later to dictate all arrangements for it, even to the selection of the bride's trousseau.

Tino's Exile to Speed Peace, Britain Believes Prince George Expected to Rule Only Nominally, Under the Direction of Strong Premier

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Sept. 27.—British officials believe that the Near East situation will be distinctly eased by the abdication of King Constantine. It had been a fight to retain his crown the project of holding a peace conference would necessarily have been indefinitely postponed, at least until the time when a recognized Greek government could take part in the deliberations.

Only fragmentary advice has reached London from Athens, but it is thought that the revolution may to a large extent be bloodless, and that a possibility that a new government and ministry will be formed without serious disturbances.

The report that Prince Christopher, whose wife, the Princess Anastasia, is the former Mrs. William B. Leeds, would succeed Constantine found little support in official circles. Government opinion here favored the accession of Constantine's son Prince George, who is expected to figure as a rather nominal sovereign over the Hellenes, Venizelos, whose political abilities from Greek politics in this crisis, make a desire to return to power unembarrassed by obligations to any particular faction.

An interesting sidelight on the situation was given by the Greek minister in London, who said that the revolution was a purely domestic affair, and that the Allies were not concerned in it. He said that the revolution was a purely domestic affair, and that the Allies were not concerned in it.

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Berwind Turns Down Mayor's Plea in Strike

Coal Contractor Refuses to Meet Miners' Union Chiefs in Parley, Saying They Are Not Employees Men Ask Investigation

Challenge Owner's Claim of High Wages; Charge Guards Oppress Workers

Only a short time ago, it was pointed out, the Greek government had been a shortage of gold, was compelled to resort to a forced loan, by which the circulation of paper notes redeemable at sight was cut in half. Consequently, the likelihood of the government's weakening its already weak financial position at the present time, in the midst of a crisis, by disposing of any of its gold reserve abroad for any purpose seems small, while the probability therefore of the Themistocles shipment belonging to some private person connected with the Greek government seems good.

Bankers here point out that if Constantine or any of his family had wished to transfer their personal fortune to the United States, it would be perfectly feasible for them to send it to the Federal Reserve Bank, for though the bank would not accept deposits from individuals, it would accept them if they came through the Bank of Greece. This method was followed in the instance of yesterday's shipment. No information could be obtained from the National Bank of Greece Bank officials as to whether they had any knowledge of the purpose of the gold sent here to them.

None of the Themistocles passengers knew of the burning of Smyrna or of recent developments in Greece, although the ship touched at the Asia Minor coast before going to Piraeus. The Greek liner took thirty days to reach here, and was on its way to reach here from Constantinople, which it left August 27.

causes of the Greek revolution is furnished by a report that the army revolted when the leaders, who were returning from London, were to be disarmed. After field service the Greek fighting man always regards the right to retain his rifle as a special privilege. It is considered unlikely that the Sultan Alexander, who was in exile; it is more probable that he will be retained as a figurehead, with all the power vested in the hands of Mustafa Kemal as Grand Vizier.

The movement of British troops and warships to the Near East continues. There is no probability that Parliament will be summoned before November 14, the date set for convocation, except in the event of an outbreak which involved British troops in actual fighting. In that case a Parliamentary mandate would almost certainly be asked for taking further steps.

Meet in Thrace Uncertain LONDON, Sept. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The people are anxiously asking how the abdication of King Constantine and the new situation in Greece will affect the situation of Greek revolutionaries in the Near East. The revolutionists are anxious to know how the situation in Greece will affect the situation of Greek revolutionaries in the Near East.

The revolution seems to have taken two different lines, one demanding the defense of Thrace, the other the formation of a pro-Entente government. It is also reported that General Papoulas, the new military governor of Thrace, has gone to the revolutionists' headquarters in the Laurium region to consult with the leaders of the coup.

It is stated that Greece has 80,000 troops in Thrace ready to fight the Turks, and in the event of a revolutionary government coming into power, with a determination to defend the provinces, the question arises who will undertake to enforce Greek evacuation to satisfy Kemalists demands.

The essential feature of the revolution, according to the Athens correspondent of "The London Times," is patriotic determination not to surrender eastern Thrace. The revolutionists, he says, seem less hostile to Constantine than to the Allies, and they are threatening to take the most extreme action, may increase in strength.

Will Resist Turkish Advance It appears certain, the correspondent declares, that the revolutionists are prepared to resist to the utmost Turkish attempt to occupy eastern Thrace.

The British government is adhering to its policy of returning eastern Thrace to the Turks is demonstrated by the fact that Greek transients have been forbidden to use the Straits from to-day. It was supposed that the Greeks themselves had withdrawn the cruiser Averoff in response to the Allied request, but a late dispatch stated that the crew of the Averoff mutinied and sailed for Constantinople without their commander.

There is no information as to whether the British government will recognize the Crown Prince.

13,711 Bills in House Since 67th Congress Opened WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Since the 67th Congress went to town in April, 1921, a total of 13,711 bills have been introduced. Clerks checking up to-day found that of this number 1,057 were passed.

In the 66th Congress 15,492 bills were presented and 734 of these became laws.

8,000 See Wales Hook Ball in His First Drive at St. Andrews

From The Tribune's London Bureau

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ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Sept. 27.—A gallery of 8,000 to-day for the first time in his new role of Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, make four preliminary fourishes and a tremendous swing then took the ball fifty yards into the rough.

It is a tradition at St. Andrews that the caddy who retrieves the first ball is rewarded with a golden sovereign on returning it to the new captain. To-day, to the great disgust of the caddies, the Prince himself retrieved the ball, and he himself picked up the ball as it landed at his feet and returning it to the Prince, received the reward.

The gallery was so large that squads of police had to make room for the Prince to swing, and dozens of cameras pointed around him added to his ordeal. Nevertheless, he did better than some of his predecessors. The former years who merely topped the ball.

Indians Enter Protest Against War on Turk

AHMEDABAD, British India, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—A large meeting was held here to-day at which resolutions were adopted protesting against Great Britain sending forces to Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

During the meeting threats were made to aid the Turks by joining them on the battlefield if war was declared against Turkey.

Kemal Agrees To Truce With Great Britain

(Continued from page one)

Pasha, either concerning the peace conference or the withdrawal of the Turks from the Chanak zone, made it impossible for the British to accept the general feeling of the ministers cannot be considered optimistic.

After the Cabinet meeting it was understood that previous instructions to Kemal Pasha were to be modified. The chief of the forces at Constantinople, were reiterated, and according to the official view, Kemal Pasha does not seem to realize that strong resistance must be met on the event of a British attack and that the British strength in this quarter is rapidly increasing.

The latest government advice are that there has been no contact between the opposing forces in the Chanak region. The Kemalists, who are on both flanks of the British line at Chanak, apparently have no intention of even deciding to recognize the existence of a neutral zone.

Both British and Turks are concentrating large forces on the island and Chanak. The British line of defense consists of six dreadnoughts, seven battle cruisers and twenty destroyers, while the land forces, which are concentrated in the Chanak area, already amount to 30,000 men.

General Harrington continues to act with the utmost prudence and moderation. He prevented an imminent collision between the British and Turkish forces in the Chanak area by a wireless order to General Shuttleworth to suspend an attack, and according to information available here, he has given his complete freedom of discretion regarding a time limit, and clearly does not desire to press matters.

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, the French ambassador, is expected to reach Smyrna to-morrow morning, and it is believed that until he has seen Kemal Pasha there will be no military move of importance. Unofficial reports assert that Kemal will declare his consent to enter such a conference.

After the Cabinet council to-night the proposed peace conference was described as "not on the horizon at present." Yet until the conference materializes every one here realizes that the danger is extremely grave. Both British and Turks are hastening the concentration of their forces, and the British public is apprehensive that any moment might bring about an unfortunate incident, setting the opposing forces in action.

Much attention was devoted to the question of transporting the refugees from Smyrna, which matter is giving the government considerable concern. It will be impossible to remove them by the end of the month, and Kemal will be requested to grant an extension of time.

The British government has chartered fifteen ships, but they can only accommodate about 20,000 on each trip, and the British public is apprehensive that any moment might bring about an unfortunate incident, setting the opposing forces in action.

Allied Military Control Will Be Refused for Security of the Capital, Asserts Arif Bey ROME, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—"We do not want, as Mr. Lloyd George said to Parliament, a Turkish government under British hands," said Djellaleddin Arif Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative in Rome, in an interview with the Rome La Tribuna. "Whatever solution is arrived at, we insist on the right to insure the safety of our capital," he declared.

The Kemalists representative said that the Turkish peace conference would preferably be held somewhere in Asia Minor or the Balkans. Otherwise, he declared, it would be impossible for Mustafa Kemal Pasha to attend. He asserted that Turkey was ready to guarantee the freedom of the Straits for merchantmen, but objected to the English claim that it could only be done by Allied military occupation of the Straits.

Turkey had refused to accept control of the Straits by the League of Nations, or any one else," declared Djellaleddin. From official information he had knowledge that the Turkish navy, which had entered the neutral zone, did so merely to ask the Allied officers how far the zone extended, and withdrew as soon as they were informed. He asserted that Turkey was most anxious for a conference at the earliest possible moment.

Two Immigrant Brothers Realize Ten-Year Dream Paul and Theodore Priesmatt Open 15-Story Hotel on Broadway

Ten years ago two boys from Constantinople entered America with just enough money to get them safely past Ellis Island. Last night the same two, Paul and Theodore Priesmatt, had obtained 500 of their friends at the opening of their new Priesmatt Hotel, at Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway.

The hotel, a fifteen-story structure, with 334 rooms and bathrooms, is the culmination of the two brothers' dreams. Even before they arrived in America they dreamed of owning and running such a hotel.

"We always planned that we would operate such a place some day," Theodore Priesmatt said last night, "and now our dream has come true. There was nothing magic about our success. We worked morning, noon and night and all with just the one purpose. We saved enough to open a small place in Washington in 1916 and then we worked even harder, so that we might open a larger one. Then we came to New York, ran the Alcazar until we saw a chance to build this place."

The dinner last night marked the informal opening of the hotel, which will be open for business October 1. Seated at the speakers' table were William Miller, Nathan Straus Jr., Julius Miller, Paul Priesmatt, Theodore Priesmatt, Joseph Steinberg, Eva Vavatzis, Jack Covitt, of the Hotel Joyce, and many hotel men.

Flagler Estate 2 Million, Not 20, as Thought

One-Half Goes to Three Great New York Hospitals in Memory of Second Wife; 3d Gets Trust Fund

Nothing for Dr. Grant Bequest of \$20,000 for Rector of Church of Ascension is Revoked in Codicil

John H. Flagler, capitalist and founder of the National Tube Company, now a part of the United States Steel Corporation, who died on September 8 at Greenwich, Conn., did not leave an estate of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, as it was estimated at the time of his death. Instead his estate will have a net value not in excess of \$2,000,000, according to a statement by the Bankers Trust Company, sole executor under Mr. Flagler's will.

Mr. Flagler's will was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It provided that one-half of his estate go to the Alice Mandelick Flagler Foundation if it be incorporated before he died; if not, that this portion of the estate be divided among St. Luke's Hospital, New York Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Alice Mandelick Flagler, for whom the proposed foundation was to be named, was the second wife of Mr. Flagler. The foundation has never been incorporated, so that the one-half of the estate intended for that corporation will go to the three hospitals mentioned as contingent legatees, in memory of the second Mrs. Flagler.

Trust Fund for Widow Mr. Flagler, in 1921, at the age of eighty-three, took as his third wife Mrs. Beatrice Frances Wengeler, a Dutch painter of water colors. He executed his will in April, 1921, and in the following December added a codicil. In the will Mr. Flagler bequeathed to his widow Mrs. Flagler, who lives at 15 Park Avenue, \$10,000 and the life income from a trust fund of \$100,000. This trust fund he increased in his codicil to \$200,000. He provided that at the death of Mrs. Flagler the principal of the trust shall be applied to the purposes of the Alice Mandelick Flagler Foundation.

It stated, however, by the Bankers Trust Company that further provision was made for Mrs. Flagler by her husband outside of his will, similar provision being made for an invalid daughter of the decedent, for whose benefit certain trusts were created.

Mr. Flagler bequeathed \$20,000 to the Rev. Percival Mackey Grant and \$10,000 to the Church of the Ascension, of which Mr. Grant is rector, both bequests being in memory of the testator's wife, Mrs. Alice Mandelick Flagler. In his codicil Mr. Flagler revoked both these bequests without giving any reason for such action.

A woman who answered the telephone at Dr. Grant's home last night said there was "no reason whatever" for the revocation of the bequests to Dr. Grant and the Church of the Ascension. She hung up the receiver when her identity was asked.

Other Substantial Bequests. Other provisions in the Flagler will are trust funds of \$100,000 and \$50,000 for Mrs. Frances Wengeler and her daughter, Swindell, sister and niece respectively of the testator; \$10,000 outright to his secretary, May C. Smith, who also is to receive the income from a \$40,000 trust fund; \$50,000 to the St. Cecilia Church; an income of \$100 a month to Harvey K. Flagler, a brother, and smaller bequests to other relatives and friends.

Mrs. Ann Hardin-Hickey, a daughter of Mr. Flagler, is to receive the income from \$100,000, and the Mount Auburn Association of Mount Auburn, Mass., receives \$500.

Whatever remains from the one-half of the estate not given to the three hospitals mentioned above, after payment of the foregoing bequests, is to be turned over to William Nelson

Turkey Demands Control Of Straits, Says Envoy

Allied Military Control Will Be Refused for Security of the Capital, Asserts Arif Bey

ROME, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—"We do not want, as Mr. Lloyd George said to Parliament, a Turkish government under British hands," said Djellaleddin Arif Bey, the Turkish Nationalist representative in Rome, in an interview with the Rome La Tribuna. "Whatever solution is arrived at, we insist on the right to insure the safety of our capital," he declared.

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Hebrew Theater Chorus Threatens to Strike

The Hebrew Chorus Union will go on strike Monday unless the Hebrew Theatrical Managers' Association withdraws its proposed 25 per cent reduction in pay, it was announced yesterday. The present wage scale of a chorus girl in the Jewish theaters is \$35 a week, and chorus men get \$41.50.

"We will call upon all musicians, ushers, stage hands, actors and everybody else connected with the Jewish theaters to join us in this strike," was the ultimatum delivered yesterday by Rubin Kasimirek, president of the union, which was founded thirty-six years ago.

Crone and George H. Sullivan, friends of Mr. Flagler, to be used by them in accordance with a letter written by Mr. Flagler, for philanthropic purposes. Mr. Crone and Mr. Sullivan authorized the statement that the wishes of the testator in this matter will be carried out. The remainder to be used for the purposes indicated by Mr. Flagler will not be considerable.

Dail Approves Judicial Plan For Restoration of Order DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The Irish Parliament has approved by a majority of a resolution introduced by William Cos-

grave, president of the Dail Eireann, authorizing the formation of military courts or committees which would try persons charged with hindering the restoration of order or who endanger public safety. The vote was 48 to 19. Parliament will discuss the details of the measure in committee to-morrow.

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